

## NUMBER 36

BALTIMORE, September 22.—Jardine G'boons has issued a personal letter calling attention to the situation of Porto Rico on the unveiling recently of the monument in Rome to the memory of Bruno. The letter will be read at the

# BALTIMORE'S DEFENSE.

## The Memorial Day Begins a Six-Day Celebration.

### Commemorative of Its Defense in the Second War With England.

#### President Harrison Declares a Position of the Reviewing Stand.

#### Seattle Beats the Toronto Soldier for the World's Championship.

#### Baltimore's Celebration.

BALTIMORE, September 9.—The six days' celebration of the anniversary of the defense of Baltimore in the second war with Great Britain commenced here today. One of the events celebrated, the bombardment of Fort Mifflin, inspired the song "Star Spangled Banner." The whole city is "dressed in mourning." Never before in the history of Baltimore has anything like been seen. Scarcely a business house or dwelling in the peninsula section had been beautified by the band of the decorator.

The parade started from Broadway at 10 o'clock and passed over this route. Baltimore street to Bolaw street, to Madison avenue, to Broadway avenue, to Reisterstown road, to the rear of Duval street, to the Union road, to the city hall, to the city of the state, then historic forts, representing war and peace, escorted by a guard of honor composed of descendants of the men who took part in the war of 1812.

The "War" float was an allegorical picture of the battle of North Point. The six divisions of the parade marched in the following order: Grand Army of the Republic, Veteran Volunteer Firemen, Baltimore Fire Department, Benevolent and other societies and public school children, German Singing societies, Turner association, Butchers' association and the brewery interest.

#### The Australian Victorious.

LONDON, September 9.—Searle won the boat race on the Thames with O'Connor for the championship of the world. The race was for £1,000 and the championship of the world; distance four miles three furlongs. At Hammer-smith bridge a mile and three quarters from the start, Searle, by two lengths, won by six lengths.

Odds of 5 to 4 were given on O'Connor. Searle won the toss for position and chose the Surrey side. O'Connor had the best of the start by half a length to the boat house.

There were occasional squalls during the progress of the race, and Surrey the water was slightly lumpy. Other wise the conditions were good. Betting during the forenoon was virtual, even, at 21 to 20 on Searle, and bets at these figures were taken readily. At 5 to 4 the odds changed to 5 to 4 against Searle. The start was made by mutual consent, at 1.25, with O'Connor rowing at a terrific rate. Soon after the start O'Connor caught a crab, and Searle overtook him and gained a lead. Searle was rowing rapidly, but slowed up beyond Watlington. Searle, apparently without effort, and rowing 29 strokes to the minute gained half a length, while O'Connor frequently was anxious, and rowed over his shoulder at his opponent. When O'Connor's boat was reached, O'Connor appeared to be a trifle distressed. At the Watlington from works both men were pulling in good form. A nasty wind was blowing, but the water in Curlew's head was not affected. Searle was a trifle longer ahead. From Curlew's point the race was a procession. O'Connor rowed splendidly through the race. He seemed to have been overtrained, however, for after the first mile he had been rowed he tired away very quickly. The course was well kept and the attendance of spectators large for a professional sculling race.

#### Ten Miners Drowned.

GOLDEN, Colo., September 9.—One of the most serious and saddest accidents ever known in this portion of the state occurred at this afternoon in the White Ash coal mine near this place. An old, abandoned mine runs along the White Ash, and has for months been full of water, which, without a moment's warning, burst through into the White Ash mine, filling it with mud and water. Ten miners are known to have been at work in the White Ash at the time of the accident, and not one of them could have lived five minutes after the surging mass broke in upon them, and it will take between two and three weeks before their bodies can be reached. In the excitement, only three of their names can be learned to night—a Mr. A. M. Conny Murray and Jack Morgan. Then there are three others, besides four other men, making a total of ten who are positively known to have perished. Work will be commenced at once by hundreds of willing hands in order to jump the mine out, but the mine may be so impassable to clear the mine and reach the bodies under two, and perhaps three, weeks. Part of the men have families who were dependent upon them, while the rest are single and slightly broken.

#### GOLDEN, Colo., September 10, 2 a. m.

Two treasures that the number of men who are even instead of ten as first reported. So far on a ying of their names have been ascertained. They are as follows: John Murray, single; Wm. Conny, married; leaves wife and four children; Jack Conny, wife and four children; Oseph Butler, married, wife and four children; Wm. Bowden, married; David Conny, single; John Morgan, single; Henry Buchanan, wife and two children; Richard Rowe.

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The two men thus discharged is now believed by Officer Robinson were Kunze and Conney. Their description answers that of the two suspects very closely. At the time of their arrest it was not generally believed that Cronin had been murdered. Two nights later Robinson says he saw one of the men he had arrested coming out of the cottage after midnight. He did not accost him, because he considered he had been rebuffed by Captain Wing. When the prisoner was discharged Robinson said with the neighbors about the matter, and concluded there must have been a crime committed in the cottage. He told Carlson and young Carlson went into the cottage and found the blood stains. He thought that Cronin had probably been killed in the place suggested itself to Robinson, and he to Captain Wing of his suspicions. The captain is silent to the story but did not notice. Three times in succession the officer claims to have told Wing of his belief that Cronin was killed in the cottage, but nothing was done until a week after Cronin's body was found, when Lieut. Schuler, who was sent down town to Lawview, heard of Robinson's suspicions and investigated the matter, and the cottage story was made public.

#### The Carlson Cottage Discovery.

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# THE GAZETTE

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THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

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No claims are allowed against employees of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts. All advertisements for the Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STREBLE,  
Manager of the Gazette.

The Globe Democrat suggests that Commissioner of Pensions Tanner adopt a policy of "modest stillness" instead of "excessive talking."

John J. Sullivan's offer to go to congress will remain open a few days longer. The intelligent portion of Boston's population does not approve of John's aspirations, but, as the St. Louis Globe Democrat remarks, he does not ask for a republican nomination.

Ex-President Legitimé, of Bayti, turns up in New York on his way to France in good health and not very good spirits. He was chiefly to state to a newspaper reporter that he left his native land because he did not desire further trouble. He probably was referring to his own home.

The New York Star claims that General Goff is to keep up his fight for the executive office in West Virginia. Perhaps the Star is right. With a democratic education and a democratic government to back him, Goff's success are not brilliant.

The publishers of St. Nicholas as an announcement that the popular children's magazine is to be enlarged, beginning with the new volume, which opens with November, 1899, and that a new and character type will be adopted. Four important series stories by four well-known American authors will be given during the coming year.

The Atlanta Constitution claims that General Mahone can have neither virtue nor honesty because he was once a Confederate and has become a republican. Down where the Constitution clings out the news and its opinions to an intelligent and enlightened circle this change may be considered a crime, but there are certain delighted regions where that move on the part of the little Virginia general and statesman is privately regarded as one of the most commendable acts of his life.

Leon William A. W. asked some interesting questions while talking to a Pennsylvania audience one day last week. Among other things he asked: "Are we the democracy of the future, or the democracy of the past?" The answer is too easy. Any man who heard it could answer the speaker that they were most distinctly the democracy of the past, and not a very brilliant past, either. That is the reason Pennsylvania is so long to republican majorities ranging anywhere from 50,000 to 100,000 whenever a vote is taken.

The recent election of a Catholic to chair over the state constitutional convention of New Mexico is supposed to indicate a strong Catholic sympathy in the territory. This is more than ordinary significance growing out of a letter addressed by Archbishop Sapientes to the convention. In this letter, the public school system of Canada and Europe are highly commended, while the public school system of this country receives no word of commendation. The letter of the archbishop was carried to a letter from ex-Governor Axtell, who puts in strong, clear language the position held in this country on this subject.

With a view to ascertaining the sentiment in the various sections of the country on the question as to where the world's fair of 1892 should be held, Public Opinion recently sent out to the mayors of a list of cities in the United States of over 3,000 inhabitants a request for a vote as to what city, in their opinion, should have the fair. Less than one hundred replies were received, but they give some reflection of public sentiment. Washington leads with thirty-one votes. Chicago is next with twenty-four. New York received fifteen. A dozen more votes are scattered between Boston, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Buffalo.

Mr. Frank A. Stockton has written a new and characteristic story called "The Merry Chatter." It will begin in the November Century and run through four numbers. The story takes its name from a vessel, which started from a Massachusetts port on a peculiar cruise. The owners, a young married couple, are on board, and the vessel is commanded and manned by four vice captains of unusual experience. Mr. Dana Gibson will illustrate it. The November number is a so to contain a new story by Mark Twain. During the coming volume The Century is to have an illustrated series

of articles on the French salons of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, including ten portraits of many of the leaders and a detailed account of the organization and composition of several salons. A great number of interesting portraits will be given with the series.

The Denver Republican of yesterday had a dispatch giving that part of the report of the secretary of war which treats of desertions from the army. It may not be fully understood by our readers that the enlisted men now in our regular army are of a grade much superior to those who entered the army directly after the war. At one time there was no hope whatever of a private soldier becoming an officer. He was frequently compelled to perform menial duties. The whole practice is changed now, and a young man is not obliged to start in the army as a second lieutenant in order to pursue the profession of a soldier. There are regular examinations arranged so that any great merit and proficiency among private soldiers is recognized and a limited number of promotions are made each year. There is less work of a menial character, too, done by private soldiers. The changes have resulted in greatly decreasing the desertions. There is still much to do to make the life of a private soldier pleasant and worthy of respect. It was a great reform when the first council of the officers of the military profession was enlisted as a private soldier. Before the enlisted man there is no limit to the position he may occupy, except so far as opportunity or want of capacity is lacking.

The national bureau of statistics has recently published a statement showing that since 1820 to the present time some fifteen million aliens have come to this country. This is about one-fourth of our present population, and is not thought by some to be very alarming. This number, of course, has been distributed through nearly seventy years, and possibly if this number had been scattered into the agricultural districts there would have been no danger. But unfortunately they have very large concentrations within the cities and now we have Irish cities, German cities and American cities. It is impossible that there should not be danger in such a state of affairs. In the Irish cities, the election of officers does not turn on any principle connected with American government; or any other ideas of the duty of civil service, but rather on home rule in Ireland. In the German cities, which are perhaps more intelligent than the Irish cities, politics very largely turn on the largest individual freedom in indulging in drinking. Both the Irish and German elements have shown great patriotism in time of need, like our great rebellion. But both elements have been disturbing in civil affairs, because they have not come here to be Americans, but to plant here their own institutions and customs, over our country. These are very good ideas, but they are foreign to our soil and should be Americanized.

The death of Hon. S. S. Cox closes a remarkable career. He was born at Zanesville, O., on September 30, 1824. He attended the Ohio university at Athens and afterwards graduated at Brown university in the class of 1848. He studied law and practiced until he became owner and editor of the Columbus Statesman in 1855. In 1855 he was appointed secretary of the United States legation in Peru. Since then he has been a most constant in public life. The Columbus district sent Mr. Cox to the Thirty-third, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth congresses. In 1855 he removed to New York and was elected to the Forty-first to the vacancy caused by the death of James Brooks. He retained his seat in congress until Mr. Cleveland was elected to the presidency when he resigned, to accept the post of minister to Turkey. After resigning the latter position he was elected to the Forty-third congress to succeed Joseph Pulitzer and was re-elected to the Fifty-first congress. At the time of his death he was a member-elect of the Fifty-first congress from the ninth New York district having received a plurality over McLaughlin the republican candidate of 19,947. In 1879 Mr. Cox was chosen speaker pro tem of the house. His loss will be severely felt not only by his party but by the country at large.

Leon Abbott has been nominated for governor by the democrats of New Jersey. His nomination has been for some time a foregone conclusion. The placing of his name at the head of the ticket will make a square issue on the temperance question, and it will not be uninteresting to watch the same taken by the prohibitionists of New Jersey in the coming campaign. Leon Abbott has always been the friend and champion of the saloon gang. So to say the attorney for the New Jersey Liquor Dealers' association. He stands before the people of his state asking for their votes on a rum platform. The prohibitionists do not take the balance of the power and the result with them to say whether he shall be placed in the executive office. When the last assembly was elected in New Jersey the liquor issue was openly and squarely presented. All the power of rum was thrown into the campaign to elect the democratic candidates. With the assistance of the prohibitionists the democrats secured a majority. One of

the first acts of the legislature when it met at Trenton was to repeal the liquor license act passed by a republican legislature. That was why the rum people elected him to do, and they did it promptly, notwithstanding the vigorous protest of many of the leading and most generally respected citizens of the state irrespective of party. Through the influence of the rum king Leon Abbott has been nominated for governor and the issue again squarely presented. With the season of last year before them the prohibitionists can have no excuse for failing to grasp the opportunity to strike a telling blow at the liquor interests by assisting in the defeat of the rum candidate. If they are sincere in their desire to aid the temperance cause here is an opportunity to prove it.

A few days ago Oliver Wendell Holmes celebrated his eightieth birthday. A few days earlier Alfred Pennyson also celebrated his eightieth birthday. This calls attention to the rather remarkable fact that nearly all of the literary men of the latter half of this century have lived to a good old age. Of those now living Whitman is 83, Bancroft 82 and Lowell is over 70. Of those who have recently died Bryant reached the age of 84, Carlyle 83, Richard Henry Dana 82, Darwin 78, Darwin 78, Emerson 76, Chalmers 80, Dumas 87, Hugo 88 and Taine 80. This is phenomena.

While several of the literary men of the beginning of this century lived to a good age, like Coleridge, Scott, Southey and Wordsworth, yet none of them reached the ripe age of the literary men of the latter part of this century, and many of the most brilliant of their contemporaries died young. Keats was only 25, Burns 37, Byron 35 and Shelley 29. Going back to the Queen Anne period, Addison lived 47 years, Fielding 45, Pope 54, and Steele 57. In the period of the eighteenth century, the literature, the Elizabethan, Bacon was the only distinguished writer who may be said to have lived out his life. Sir Philip Sidney was 38 when he died, Green 52, Marlowe 30, Spenser 47, Hooker 47, and Shakespeare 52. Possibly some explanation for the fact that literary men lived to so much younger age in this century may be due to the fact that statistics show that human life has gradually been growing longer as the sciences of medicine, surgery and the arts have advanced. But this is only a very partial explanation, as the average length of human life has only increased some five years. Perhaps a better explanation may be found in the different position which literary people now occupy in the world. Neither the literary men of the age of Elizabeth nor Anne could be said to have had a social position. They were some men entertained by great lords, but not so much as equals as for a Bohemian desire to enjoy the wit and brightness of their society. The man of strong social feeling had little social life open to him except that which came through and with distinction. But now the aristocracy of intellect and genius has received full acknowledgment. Literary work before this century never yielded such returns as assured the man of genius a fairly living in a self-respecting way. Some lived well by their wits, but it was through pensions, patronage and begging methods. While literary efforts are not fairly remunerated, still most of the literary men who lived to a ripe old age in the latter half of this century obtained a comfortable living from the works of their pen.

The Great Divide seems to have made its way very rapidly into popular favor. As most of our readers know, it is edited by Mr. Sam'l Wood, who has established a literary reputation higher than that of any other Colorado journalist. His paper comes every month with fresh, bright, reading matter. It is not simply interesting, but much of it is very valuable. The Rev. T. W. E. Carroll, the dean of the College of Archaeology and Anthropology of the city of New York, writes:

"The Great Divide is the only popular work which has been sent to the college library. The careful and judicious fact with which it is etymological, and other scientific articles are presented, make them uniquely interesting and profitable to the student and to the mere amateur in science."

Yesterday we received a circular showing its circulation. Mr. K. G. Cooper, the manager of the Denver Republican, says, on Oct. 1, that he printed and delivered in August twenty thousand, one hundred copies of the Great Divide. There is an affidavit from Postmaster Cooper showing that the postage on the Great Divide for July was twenty-seven dollars and sixty-eight cents. It is a matter of congratulation that Mr. Wood has been so successful in this enterprise, and his large circle of friends here will rejoice in it.

Our esteemed contemporary, the News, as a reform paper is set out of joint. Apparently, it has always been for reform when there was no prospect of anything being done. But now, at an attempt being made to ferret out any dishonesty and run the offenders, it gives its whole time to finding fault with the methods used. When the News remembers that its cries of fraud and dishonesty made no impression on the public mind while the charges made by another paper had sufficient influence to compel an investigation, it should be modest. If the reason the News did not create an impression was because the public generally did not believe the charges, certainly the News is amply vindicated in its belief by its conduct.

Now that an investigation is going on, the News, however, says it does not favor the investigation, for fear it may not result in bringing proceedings against the former presenters of treasurers for the first received on public funds. But this is no good reason. As a reform paper, standing by the rights of the people, it should advocate, endorse and help every effort made to purify the public service in any direction, and to recover for the state any moneys improperly taken from the treasury. It is not possible to reform everything at once, and a true reform organ should welcome the least step in that direction. The most extraordinary thing about the policy of the News is its conduct toward Brady and Connor. It stated at first, these men were taxicabmen, and in alliance with the criminal classes of Arapahoe county. During this year it has called attention to the fact that it was the first to make these charges against them. A tremendous pressure was brought to bear upon Mayor Londoner to secure their reappointment. It was to have been expected that the News would have been pleased and would have praised the courage and independence of Mayor Londoner in declining to appoint these men. But ever since that time the News has tried to belittle the police force and practically make it appear that Mayor Londoner has not done a wise thing.

English dispatches for the past few days have spoken of the combination between Parnell and Baileys. The only ground for this combination given is that Baileys will pass an Irish university bill. This is by no means a new measure, as Gladstone, some fifteen years ago, attempted the passage of a bill which, while less comprehensive, was intended to accomplish the same result. But this is no sufficient reason for any political combination between Parnell and Baileys. The Irish university bill must be only an initial step, for it carries with it no argument of political rights and no relief to the tenantry. It is impossible that there should be any compromise which should not grant something in these two directions. While the Irish university bill, with the understanding that it should be under the Roman Catholic control, might do something toward conciliating the clergy of Ireland, it could not affect materially the feelings of the Irish people. They do not feel that they are really suffering for want of education, but they do feel that they really suffer by paying too much rent, and by having their rights too much infringed. Very recently there was a forcible illustration of the weakness of the control which the canon law has over the people, when the canon undertakes to interfere with the politics of the Irish people. Nor is it possible for Mr. Parnell, on such grounds, to ally with Baileys further than to pass this bill. The brutal treatment of O'Brien when in jail, and the still more brutal attempt to assassinate the reputation of Parnell, cannot be forgotten. There can be no alliance with Baileys unless Baileys practically grants the relief that he and his friends want.

The facts regarding the city finances of Denver are a complete vindication of the present administration of the city affairs. It is quite true that many of the appropriations are about exhausted, though only about eight months of the financial year have gone. But the extravagance seems to have been largely during the administration for the first four months of this year when the Hon. W. S. Lee was mayor. There is but one department where the expenditures should have been greater in the first four months of the year than in the second, and this was in the electric light and gas department. During the first four months of the year, \$2,378.45 was paid out under Mayor Lee, and during the second four months \$4,845.57 was paid out under Mayor Londoner. In the other cases, the expenditures were necessarily greater during the four months from May 1st to September 1st. During the winter months, for example, it is one in the heat department and a great deal is necessary during the summer. Yet Mayor Londoner's expenses were ten thousand dollars less than Mayor Lee's for the same time. The police force in May was 1,000, but the reports show that the expenses of the police and fire department have only increased about fifty per cent. under Mayor Londoner over what they were under Mayor Lee. The only department in which the expenditures under Mayor Londoner are largely in excess of the expenses under Mayor Lee is the springing department. But it appears that during the four summer months, Mayor Londoner purchased five cars, which also necessitated considerable extra expense in operating them, and this is the season in which most of the springing is done. The people of Denver have no reason for complaining of the extravagance of Mayor Londoner.

John J. Sullivan seems to be willing to go to congress. He has a clean democratic record, as far as we know, and sees no reason why he should not be a candidate on the democratic ticket. He feels that he has done much to keep up the reputation of the country among the nations of the globe, and now asks his reward. "What Americans," he says, "don't feel a patriotic pride at the thought that a countryman of his can look any man on the face of the earth?" This is a sentiment which must strike fire into the heart of every citizen of Boston, and make each and every one, irrespective of

race, religion, party or previous condition of service, anxious to vote for the Honorable John. Then the champion says in a rather ominous sort of a way that he is sure he can make himself heard in congress. One can readily see him in the mind's eye, using the famous "let" of his on the representative who tries to prevent him from being heard. When he says he can make himself heard, he means business. Mr. Ryan and a few others of Mr. Sullivan's profession know how he can make himself heard when he tries to get heard. John G. Carlisle, Com. Reed, McKinley and all the rest of the lot who are blessed only with brains would be now beside him. On the whole, it is an opportunity which Boston should jump at. If Boston wants him she had better grasp him at once, some one else might take him—the warden of a Missouri jail, for instance.

Among the principal features of the late meeting at Chicago of the American Bar association was an address by Professor Baileys, of Yale college, on "The Centenary of Modern Government." In speaking of the advancement of journalism and its relation to government, the speaker said the following handsome tribute to the influence of the press:

Another characteristic of modern government is its support from journalism. It is not too much to say that it could not exist and could not have existed without it, less from the direct influence which it exerts than from publicity and close scrutiny of official action which it secures. Until a hundred years ago legislatures, the world over, sat practically with closed doors. Journalism during this century has demanded that they be thrown open, and has thus put the people bodily into the legislative assembly. Secrecy has been lost and safety gained—safety, for no law is so bad as the ill-considered law, and no law can be well-considered that has not been fully discussed in public by the men whose interests it concerns. Here, I think, has been the great work of the newspaper in politics. It has turned on the electric light, its direct influence on the masses of the people may be easily overrated. It has put the politician more than on the committee at large. It distributes offices and brings men into power, but it often forces to think and act too quickly, perhaps too selfishly, to be in touch with the real movements of public opinion. Newspaper discussion of questions of state is, no doubt, often a pitfall, and sometimes showing a desire to say something striking rather than to say something true. In a government like Germany, but half-modernized, the newspaper, too, is but half-modernized. Bismarck this year brought into the Reichstag a bill to visit editors of socialist journals, who deny the right of private property, with three years imprisonment. He wishes no socialist, but his own, and his law shows what Germany lacks, a constitution which makes socialism, in the evil sense, impossible, and leaves it a harmless theory, the most harmless when the most discussed.

Commissioner Tanner's resignation has been received by the president. Tanner has been the victim of his own tongue. There is no doubt that he has a ways been sincere in his desire to serve his comrades of the army but he has by his reckless and impulsive course done more harm than good. There will be few people to be found who count the commissioner's persona. Honestly, but the verdict that he has been one of the most indiscreet men who ever held a high public office will be almost unanimous. His loose tongue, controlled as it was entirely by his sympathies, has a ways been calculated to do the pension system a great deal of harm. Tanner's liberal policy toward the soldiers is commendable, but he has proved by his actions that he is not the right type of man to hold the office of commissioner. He will always be remembered as the man whose worst fault was that he talked too much.

## Handy With Their Pistols.

From the Louisville Post  
There are no first-class pistol shots in Louisville; there are few east of of the Mississippi; indeed, they are not plentiful anywhere in the country nowadays.

In ante-bellum days, when the code duello was in vogue in the south, there were a great many famous shots with the pistol. We often read how such and such a celebrated duelist cut strings and weaves in two with bullets as he rode to the fighting. But when the code was abolished good revolver shooting in the south died out, with it, or rather crisscrossed out into the wild west country, which was then being opened up to settlement. There never were finer pistol shots in the world than many of the noted desperadoes and criminals who have figured in the romantic criminal annals of the west. There is scarcely a story of Wild Bill's prowess with his pistol that is not true. He was the greatest, surest shot ever in the west. He had a keen, deadly eye for men in his time, "not counting Indians and greasers," as the pac men used pleasantly to say. It was the pac men who said that his victim more than once. His favorite spot in which to plant his deadly bullet was between the eyes. He occasionally shot his man through the heart by way of variation. It is said that he could throw an oyster can into the air and put two bullets into it from his own hands before it reached the ground. He could also send a bullet in a target seventy yards away. While shooting he never appeared to take aim, but sent his deadly messengers flying on their mission in seemingly the most careless and off-hand way imaginable. All the killers with big records and private graveyards shot in much the same manner. Billy the Kid, Clay Allison, Bat Masterson, Sam Coward, Jack Sweeney, and other worthies of the frontier shot with no apparent aim. All of them were professional killers, and in their day and time they were abundant in practice and made them dangerous in the art of murder, most of them shot their victims away between the eyes in imitation of Wild Bill.

To show how quick these men were, Captain Harry Egan, of the Oklahoma show, tells a story of Wild Bill's prowess with a deputy sheriff under whom he was in the second in Deadwood, S. D., when he was killed. Wild Bill was playing poker, and was standing out a

hand, when his murderer stepped behind him, deliberately put a revolver to the back of his head and blew his brains out. Bill was killed almost instantly, but before he toppled from his chair, he managed to throw his cards down, get both his pistols out and cock them. Such a marvelous quick action almost passes belief.

## Personating a Dusky King.

The late Congressman Jim Burnes, of St. Joe, combined with his talents as a lawyer and a legislator a never-ending desire to play a practical joke upon some one, says the St. Louis Republic. When King Kaibab was making his tour of America he was entertained at St. Joseph, Mo., and following on a royal prerogative, he got in western vernacular, a "fun-sized 'one' on." He was introduced out on a settee in one of the cars of the special train bearing him and a party of friends to St. Louis, and was soon snoring as only a Sanawitchian can do. The fact that King Kaibab was on board the train was regrettably missed, and at every station larger or smaller crowds congregated to catch a glimpse of the visiting monarch. At one place a story was made and loud cries for the king were heard, the people expecting that he would come out and make a speech about the glorious country, as is done by the ruler of this enlightened nation. The king was snoring placidly inside the car, but Jim Burnes thought it would be too bad to disappoint the crowd, and stepping out on the rear platform in the semi-darkness he made his most profound bow amid shouts of "Long live the king." The people began to clamor for a speech, and although this was an unexpected turn to affairs, Congressman Jim made the best of it, and he tried to tell them about the beauties of Zionua and the climate of the Pacific islands, meanwhile winking with a "his heart" that the train would start and take him out of reach of the royal crowd. But the train stood still, and the king's personation began to roll down the face of the pseudo king. One man stepped from the ground upon the platform and said: "King, I have a brother, Joan, a missionary in the Sanawitch islands; do you know him?" "My most particular friend," replied the king, with a hearty handshake, and here the train pulled out amid the huzzas of the assemblage and to the great relief of his royal majesty.

## Episode of Brown the Banker.

Cincinnati Enquirer.  
The story of Edgar T. Brown, of Wichita, Kan., also known as "Banzer" Brown, although he was not a banzer, is a remarkable one.

It is a story composed mostly of mystery, but that mystery furnishes enough of possibility to make a very exciting drama, if the dramatist is blessed with a fertile imagination.

"Banzer" Brown was formerly a Wichita "boomer," and in a brief period realized \$35,000 in cash, the dividend declared upon nerve, so to speak. Not content with his winnings, he reinvested them, determined to put out the next time with \$50,000.

But the season was too far advanced, and an untimely frost nipped the boom, and when Mr. Brown took an inventory on last New Year's day he found that he was several thousand dollars worse off than nothing at all.

On the 12th day of January he went about the city and paid off all his small debts—every penny that involved a question of person and soul—leaving first given Mrs. Brown \$50 for current household expenses. With several hundred dollars and a good watch in his pocket and handsome diamonds in his shirt-front, he played a game of cards with a friend, then visited a meat shop, bought his accustomed steak, boarded a street car and started for home.

A square from his palatial residence he got off the car, then suddenly and completely disappeared. His hat was found, covered with blood and cut through the crown as with a badgeron.

No other trace of him could be found by the detectives. Some claimed that he had been kidnapped, others that he had been murdered, and still others that he had absconded to avoid the importunity of his creditors.

On the 28th of July, while speculation was still rife, he came to his own back door in a ragged, homeless tramp, to be recognized by a person after his wife had fed him on cold biscuits.

His head bore a deep red scar, his once fine clothes were soiled and in rags, his shoes were worn to the uppers, his money, watch and diamonds, like his mind, were gone.

He was taken in and cared for, and soon began to recover his mind. He could soon recall all his life up to 5 o'clock on the 19th of January, when he boarded the car for his home. But from that moment up to the morning of July 28, when he wore up in his own bed, weary and foot-sore, everything was an absolute blank.

He had no recollection of being kidnapped, robbed and kidnapped. He did not know how or when he left the city, where or in what direction he went, or how he returned.

He had no recollection of a single place he visited nor have the detectives been able to track him either coming or going.

Once more he is completely recollected in his right mind and the latest style, and goes about as bright, chipper and businesslike as ever.

A strange story, truly.  
But some people think he has played a game of hide-and-go-seek. He was worn and ragged clothes seem to have been forgotten.

The sunburn and tan were of the most recent date, and the soles of his shoes had been cut away, not worn out.

Where was he hiding, if hiding he was for half a year? This is a question that none of them can answer.

As for himself, he remembers nothing, and consequently cannot enlighten the perplexed detectives.

## P. O. S. A. Election.

Denver, September 14.—At today's session of the state Bar Association Sons of America, the following officers were elected: President, Frank K. Sawyer; Vice president, Frank J. Cook; George Gougeon, master of forms and ceremonies; James P. Bailey, Denver; treasurer, Charles Fiedler, Des Moines; marshal, Frank W. Smith, Breckenridge; sergeant-at-arms, J. S. Meyer, Bureau.

No other business of importance was transacted.







